



DnaJC3 (137.8): sc-100717

BACKGROUND

The DnaJ family is one of the largest of all the chaperone families and has evolved with diverse cellular localization and functions. The presence of the J domain defines a protein as a member of the DnaJ family. DnaJ heat shock induced proteins are from the bacterium *Escherichia coli* and are under the control of the htpR regulatory protein. The DnaJ proteins play a critical role in the HSP 70 chaperone machine by interacting with HSP 70 to stimulate ATP hydrolysis. The proteins contain cysteine rich regions that are composed of zinc fingers that form a peptide binding domain responsible for the chaperone function. DnaJ proteins are important mediators of proteolysis and are involved in the regulation of protein degradation, exocytosis and endocytosis. DnaJC3 (DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 3), also known as P58, HP58, PRKR1 or P58IPK, is an Interferon-induced, double-stranded RNA-activated protein kinase inhibitor.

REFERENCES

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2. Georgopoulos, C.P., et al. 1980. Identification of the *E. coli* DnaJ gene product. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 178: 583-588.
3. Suh, W.C., et al. 1998. Interaction of the HSP 70 molecular chaperone, DnaK, with its cochaperone DnaJ. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 15223-15228.
4. Tomoyasu, T., et al. 1998. Levels of DnaK and DnaJ provide tight control of heat shock gene expression and protein repair in *Escherichia coli*. *Mol. Microbiol.* 30: 567-581.
5. Stewart, G.R., et al. 2004. Analysis of the function of mycobacterial DnaJ proteins by overexpression and microarray profiling. *Tuberculosis* 84: 180-187.
6. Shi, Y.Y., et al. 2005. The C-terminal (331-376) sequence of *Escherichia coli* DnaJ is essential for dimerization and chaperone activity: a small angle X-ray scattering study in solution. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280: 22761-22768.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNAJC3 (human) mapping to 13q32.1.

SOURCE

DnaJC3 (137.8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant DnaJC3 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG_{2a} in 500 µl PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

DnaJC3 (137.8) is recommended for detection of DnaJC3 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for DnaJC3 siRNA (h): sc-105309, DnaJC3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-105309-SH and DnaJC3 shRNA (h) Lenti-viral Particles: sc-105309-V.

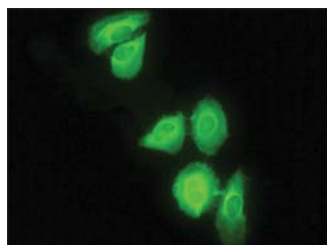
Molecular Weight of DnaJC3: 58 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



DnaJC3 (137.8): sc-100717. Immunofluorescence staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa cells showing membrane and cytoplasmic localization.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.